Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862. NUMBER 47.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

☞ The Halleck's censorship is complete. Although savage battles were fought within a score of miles of Washington on Friday and Saturday last, we are still without details, and must await the due course of the mails. If the National cause is to gain by this, we have no fault to find, but we "don't see it now."

☞ The reports that the rebel forces in front of Pope number 200,000 to 300,000 are the products of excited imaginations. The rebels would be glad to compromise on 100,000 men. We are confident that Pope has now under him as many men as Gen. Lee, the rebel commander. He now has under his command four of the five corps of the Army of the Potomac, viz., Heintzelman's, Porter's, Franklin's and Sumner's. We do not know whether the corps of Keys is at Fortress Monroe or Alexandria. The fresh troops are around Washington. Gen. Burnside is reported still at Fredericksburg, a town which seems destined always to swallow up in inactivity, far from the scene of action, a considerable portion of our army. The whereabouts of Banks' division is wrapped in mystery. It may be in the Shenandoah valley, but we cannot believe the report that it is in danger of being cut to pieces or captured. However, the facts of the matter must soon become public.

COLONEL FARNSWORTH.

It is hardly possible that Colonel Farnsworth, of Illinois, could have been wounded, as reported, in the recent fight in Virginia. Col. F. was in this city as late as Thursday afternoon, and he could not have reached Manassas in season to have participated in the fight of Saturday.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The commissioners named in the first section of the Pacific Railroad Act will meet at Bryan Hall, in this city, at noon to-day, to perfect, so far as may be, the organization of the company, and to transact such business as may properly come before them. The meeting is destined to become historical, and its proceedings will be watched with interest in all parts of the country. We publish a correct copy of the act of Congress on the second page of this paper.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE.

The greatest of all the battles of the war is impending. Both sides are hastening up all their available reinforcements. The result of the struggle may settle the fate of the rebellion. If Pope wins, he will pursue the flying fragments of the rebel army into Richmond. If he loses, Washington and Baltimore may fall into the hands of the enemy before his progress can be arrested. The position of our army on the heights of Centreville is a very strong one—the strongest beyond the Arlington and Alexandria line of fortifications. There is little room now for the favorite pastime of the enemy in making raids upon our rear, but the appearance of their scouts near the Chain Bridge on the Potomac, indicates no abatement in their audacity.

THE FIGHT ON SATURDAY.

The battle near Manassas of Saturday was evidently one of the fiercest and most sanguinary engagements of modern times. Our forces were driven back to Centreville by superior numbers, after a terrible conflict in which the corps of Heintzelman, Porter, McDowell, Sigel and Hooker were engaged, but Sumner's corps and Franklin's division of McClellan's army were hastening to Pope's assistance and were only a few miles distant when the fight ceased. With these reinforcements Gen. Pope's army ought to be considerably over 100,000 strong.

It is obvious that Gen. Pope made the attack on Saturday morning, after the arrival of Porter's corps, hoping to finish Jackson and Longstreet before Lee should come to their aid; but the latter came up too soon to permit the execution of the plan. Gen. Sigel's genius was, as usual, conspicuous on this desperately fought field.

THE BATTLE AT RICHMOND, KY.

Particulars of the Engagement.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 1st.]

From a gentleman who left the battle ground at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and came to Lexington on the special train that brought General Nelson, we obtain the following particulars of the engagement up to the hour of his departure:

On the afternoon of Friday, the enemy under Gen. Kirby Smith, supposed to be 12,000 to 14,000 strong, drove in our cavalry pickets, who were encamped on the Richmond and Lexington road, and the whole force of Col. Mundy and Col. Metcalfe's cavalry retreated to the camp of the enemy's cavalry coming towards us on a scouting expedition, to the right of the road, and after advancing a short distance were suddenly opened upon by their artillery. We formed in line of battle, and the artillery fight, which lasted for an hour or more. We now found the enemy attempting to turn our right flank, a movement that took place between our and their skirmishers.

The colonel, whose regiment was thrown out as skirmishers, sent in for reinforcements from the 50th Indiana, which started in to relieve him. They advanced through a dense wood, and soon fell in with the enemy and met at the point of the bayonet.

After some heavy firing they turned our left flank, and advanced on us with a large force, and we retreated but seven two and one miles, and re-formed in line of battle on some high hills with the artillery on the right and left flanks, when the firing from the artillery commenced on both sides and was kept up for several hours, when the enemy again formed in large force from a dense wood on our right flank, and after some severe firing succeeded in turning it, and a retreat took place to the original camping ground of the Wade division, a mile from Richmond.

Here Gen. Nelson took command of the men, and, by great efforts re-rallied them, and again formed them in line of battle.

At this time the ammunition of the artillery was almost given out, and some of the guns were without any men left to work them, all having been killed or wounded; but with what little ammunition was left, we replied to the enemy's guns until they either changed their position or were silenced.

This was about 5 p. m. on Saturday, when our informant left the ground.

He states that Lieut. Colonel Topping of the 71st Indiana, had a horse shot under him, and was afterward shot through the body and head from the wound. Major Conklin of the same regiment was reported killed. The Major's wife was with the regiment during the engagement, and assisted in dressing them in their dying hours.

Dispatches for the above will be made over the wire but very few will be sent, as the lines are liable to be cut at any moment.

By order of the Board,

JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary.

Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, August 30, 1862. aug30-d10t

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEWERS TO BE BUILT ON WEST HARRISON AND WEST ADAMS STREETS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. Monday, next, September 1st, for building two brick Sewers, one on West Harrison Street, and the other on West Adams Street, each about 2,000 feet in length, to be laid in cement.

Persons desiring to make the above work complete including all materials and labor, will be furnished by the Board with the necessary plans and specifications, and may inquire at the office of the Board, in the City Hall, West Court House.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contracts will be required.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and proposals at their discretion.

A bond in the form for which can be obtained at this office, will be required of the person or persons to whom the execution or a contract agreeable with the above may be awarded.

By order of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, August 30, 1862.

A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the first section of the Pacific Railroad Act of the United States, entitled "an Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of said Commissioners for the purpose of organization will be held at Bryan Hall in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT at 12 o'clock at noon.

John Evans, of Colorado, Chairman, of Maine; Joseph A. Gilmore, Clerk, of Pennsylvania; Peter H. Watson, of New York; George W. Cullum, Henry Keyes, Thomas E. Sickles, of New York; Jacob Bunn, Thomas D. Judd, John Bertrand, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Roberts, of Illinois; Samuel Hallett, of Wisconsin; Samuel Hodgen, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Paine, of Iowa; Thomas Swan, Thomas Drummond, Henry P. Bacon, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry P. Haven, Samuel Bowles, William H. Brewster, Alexander Bonnell, Lewis Sheaffer, Charles A. Secor, Samuel Hallett, Jr., Edward Learned, Henry Farnam, Henry Brocky, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph H. Scranton, Ben. Holliday, D. W. Burnell, Thomas Weldon, Jr., Thomas Swan, Jr., Samuel Sloan, Samuel B. Ruggles, James F. Wilson, of New Jersey; John Edgar Thomson, of Pennsylvania; Thomas H. Canfield, Thomas Corwin, Cass, John H. Bingham, Daniel C. Morell, Jr., Samuel Galloway, John C. Johnson, Robert Fraser, John A. Green, R. R. Hitchcock, Wilson Shannon, Charles Brooks, Edward Wilkins, of Ohio; Samuel Hallett, of Massachusetts; Thomas Allen, Samuel L. L. Hommedieu, John Brough, William H. Aspinwall, Thomas Butler King, of California; Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Bowles, James Yeatman, John C. Williamson, John C. Ten Eyck, Samuel B. Ogden, Caleb B. Smith, Henry Ferry, Amos C. Babcock, of Indiana; Samuel Hallett, of Massachusetts; Samuel Hallett, of Illinois; D. Campbell, R. S. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, of Michigan; Thomas Corwin, Cass, John H. Bingham, William McConnell, of Michigan; William Bross, Alexander Starr, Jr., Thomas Hoyne, Philip Walter, B. Mudge, T. B. Bouland, Jr., Thomas Dyer, Jr., Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Wirt Dexter, Grant Goodrich, Isaac N. Arnold, Norman B. Judd, Woodbury, John Mc Crea, Jr., Joseph Medill, Jr., Joseph Sheldon, Jr., Thomas Hoyne, Jr., Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hart Stanwood,

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 9, 1862.

☞ If the country wishes to be made acquainted with the president's construction of the constitution law, an exposition of his views may be found in his message to Congress upon it, and in the speeches of Senator Browning while the law was under consideration in the Senate, and more recently at Quincy, in the State.—*Scranton Times*

The morning secession print has asserted a score of times that the President's views on confiscation were identical with Mr. Browning, but each time it asserted an untruth. Browning denies the power of Congress to enact a law confiscating the property of rebels. The President holds exactly the contrary opinion. He believes that Congress has the constitutional right to pass such a law, and testified to the sincerity of his belief by signing the confiscation bill which Browning voted against. The President differed with some Senators as to how long real estate of rebels could be confiscated—holding that only the life estate could be taken. Congress passed a joint resolution construing the law in accordance with this view, and the President signed the confiscation bill, making it the law of the land. The opinions of the President on the question of confiscation correspond with those of the loyal masses of the free States. The opinions of Mr. Browning harmonize with the views of the Kentucky slaveholders, the secession *Times*, and the Knights of the Golden Circle.

THE CRUSHING MACHINE.

Of all the inventions of men, none is so admirably calculated to test the difference between profession and practice, between pretension and reality, as war. There is nothing that so admirably detects and describes the counterfeit, and stamps anew the sterling coin. There is very little chance for puffed up conceit, or swelling vanity in the stern conflict of arms. Men pass in war for their real value; and the various tests which a campaign applies to a soldier's conduct, give a most exact measure of how much and what he can do. In the raging stream of battle a man's own wind bag will not keep him from sinking; and the most generous faith of friends, and all their praise, will not avail to keep him from going under. There are regions of theory and speculation in which the emptiest nonsense, and most foolish professions, may give some lustre to reputation; but on the solid ground of the battle field, and amid the clash of arms, nothing will save the man but real strength and genuine talent. The army bristles with sharp points for pricking all blown-up bladders and letting the foul air out, however long they may have kept their owners afloat on a sea of glory. War is the most tremendous crushing machine ever known. And the number is almost fabulous of solid-looking reputations, and seeming powerful and great men, who, hastening to get between its ponderous wheels, are ground to powder. It is but a twelvemonth since this huge machine began to work in our midst, and already we have seen countless men, some reputed of the best parts, largest name and noblest promise of strength and endurance, crushed all to pieces. Those were found to have neither intellectual strength or moral build to resist the terrible test for any length of time; and though once thought fit for sustaining any weight of responsibility, and capable of wielding the highest power, they have been shown by the tests of this war to be full of flaws and frailties, and the most unsafe and worthless material.

It would be sad, if it were not so just and beneficial, to think of the many promising aspirants for the Presidency that have had all their hopes rudely swept away, and all their illusions future forever crushed in the revolving of this iron machine. How many a Wellington and Napoleon in glorious expectancy, have left the name at which the world should grow pale, only to point a moral, or adorn a tale. Such a breaking of bones, and grinding up of great names and ambitious men, has not been seen before in our midst; and we look with awe upon the steady and ponderous movement of the machinery, as we see one after another go in, all fuss and feathers, and after no long time appear again a forlorn and crushed mass of human limbs and soldiers' clothes, whereof more objects of pity or disgust were hard to say. Terrible as this result is, it is all right, and we cannot be too thankful to Heaven that one way is provided for taking the conceit out of worthless pretenders. It is eminently just that men whose fitness to command is made up solely of humbug and pretense, and who strut in shoulder straps because they have the brass and impudence to do it, should be brought to grief and disgrace, and we are glad that the relentless working of the machine crushes to pieces, and grinds up so many of them. There can be no more disastrous villainy than that practised by the incapables and cowards who work themselves by impudence and lying into places of command in the army, and when the crusher gets them between its iron teeth and breaks every bone in their bodies, all the people have reason to rejoice.

This work of crushing out men who are in places that they have no talent or force to fill, and to whose weakness and incompetency, are justly owing so great and disastrous failures in this war, is only begun. But it is a work that must go on steadily and unflinchingly, until the men of pretension, of unfounded reputation, of mere theory and no practical power, of brilliant schemes and no execution, who are all just so many dead weights or living drawbacks to our cause, are one and all plucked up and flung aside. It is a great work to do, and incompetency and pretension are hedged round and kept in their places, by so many influences of interest, friendship, previous reputation, party policy and many more, all powerful and controlling, that it seems in some instances almost impossible. But the progress of events works wonders. No military reputation can stand up against gross blunders and disastrous defeats. The movements of the great machine may seem slow, but they are very sure. The end is as certain as fate to him who professes, and brags, and promises, but never accomplishes anything. He must inevitably come out of this crushing machine broken all to pieces. The mills of war like those of the gods may grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small.

ASKED TO THE UNION PRACTICABLE.

The Republic cannot exist half free and half slave. Neither can it be divided into two nations, the one tolerating slavery and the other prohibiting it. But suppose we admit the possibility of killing the Union and of bringing half of it to life again—will that restore peace? Nothing more than a restoration of peace is claimed for it. Let us imagine, if we can, a restoration of amity without any atonement on the part of the rebel States—stolen property quietly given up, the murder of Northern men passed over in silence, the devastation of war paid by the North, the city of Washington surrendered, the lower Mississippi taken from us a corridor of slave States placed between us and Mexico—let us suppose the North willing to be good natured and accept peace on such terms, then what is A river and land line to, divide the two nations. On one side is freedom and free institutions; on the other, bondage and free despotism. The laborer of the border hates the system which places his sweat and toil on a level with the ox and the ass. He scorns a decree of social and political arrangement which makes him a mere beast of burden, to be led and clothed as a horse is stabled and fiddered, and to yield the fruit of his skill and muscle to the recompense of bruises and blows. The lord of the plantation gives back in hate what goes to him in animosity. The born slave, snuffing the bracing air of Northern independence, takes the wings of the morning and flies to more congenial and compensating drudgery. No longer bound by the extradition of an infamous law, the citizen gives him good cheer or God speed. Then comes the resentment and the reprisal. Restitution is refused, and raid begins. A fired barn or a burning grain-stack is to retaliate for the offense of food and cold water to the lawful fugitive. Soon follows bloodshed and mutual outrage. An armed police patrols the border line, lacking nothing of standing soldiery except the capricesof largesze. Then fortresses are built on bluffs, and batteries with surly cannon guard the peace of the people from incursion and robbery. What there is of private defense and individual revenge soon passes into legislation, and we have interdiction and embargo, confiscation and sequestration. The mouth of the Mississippi is closed, and open war concludes what irritation, disturbance, and mutual encroachment began. A few years, at the outside, would find the two countries engaged in a furious war aggravated by the fact that both would have treaty stipulations with foreign powers, and Europe would be involved in the contest. Our territory might in the end become the common fighting ground for the armies of Christendom.

☞ The secession organ in this city has broken ground against the confiscation law. It hesitated for some time before mustering the requisite courage to assail it. But in obedience to its secession instincts and the commands of the K.G.C.'s it has opened a fire-in-the rear on the law. It wants the law repealed and in the meantime not enforced. It is opposed to confiscating the property of its rebel friends and opposed to the army foraging on the enemy. Well, we accept the issue on the repeal of the confiscation Act, and propose to argue the question before the people, who will render their verdict at the polls, when they elect members of Congress. We contend for the interests of the Union and the Union soldiers; the secession print for the confederates and the rebel slaveholders.

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On the contrary, there is no member of the present Congress with the president is more anxious to have re-elected than Mr. Washburne, nor is there one that possesses a larger share of the president's confidence and esteem.

The Clothing for our Volunteers to be Manufactured in the State.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: The withdrawal of more than 100,000 of our citizens from their ordinary business into the volunteer service has caused a great decrease in the demand for ready made clothing in this State.

Some of our largest manufacturers, and especially their employees, many of them females whose husbands and fathers have enlisted, are suffering pecuniarily from this cause. These manufacturers, I am informed, would be glad to supply the Illinois volunteers with all or a portion of the uniforms necessary to their equipment. I am satisfied that they have the means and facilities to do so, as expeditiously and cheaply as Eastern manufacturers.

Under these circumstances, I would respectfully suggest that contracts for, say, at least 20,000 full uniforms be given to parties in this State.

I would also recommend that Assistant Quartermaster-General Meigs be directed to contract for such uniforms under such restrictions and limitations as you may see fit to impose.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

In reply to the above letter, Quartermaster General Meigs informs the governor, by letter on the 23d of August, that this subject has engaged the attention of the quartermaster general's department, who has sent to Capt. Potter (at Chicago), chief quartermaster of the State of Illinois, the cloth to make up the uniforms for the Illinois contingent of the militia, with instructions to enter into contracts, if possible, for the making up of those clothes, with parties in the State.

The quartermaster general also writes, that he has authorized Capt. Potter to procure largely of other supplies, such as can be purchased or manufactured in the State or its neighborhood, but not to enter Eastern markets, or the Cincinnati market, and complete with the agents of the United States who are authorized to contract and purchase in those markets.

Gen. Meigs concludes by saying that any suggestion upon this matter, to aid in more equitably distributing the expenditures of the government will be gladly received by him.

Wisconsin.

The Madison *Journal* says that Gov. Salomon, Secretary Watrous and Adjutant General Gaylord, last night completely organized the regiments of recruiting officers, and the fled escaped volunteers have been enlisted to fill up thirty-three regiments the organization of which will be perfected in a few days. The organization of those from the 20th to the 25th inclusive, has been perfected. The 26th, or Sigel regiment, under Col. Jacobs, is composed of Germans from all parts of the State, the largest portion, however, from Milwaukee, and is filling. The 27th regiment of Germans from Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Washington and Ozaukee counties. The 28th is made up of about 600 men from Waukesha county, and 400 from Walworth. The 29th is filled up from Dodge, Jefferson and Dane counties. The 30th, under Col. Dill, gets its men from the Chippewa Valley region, except two companies from Wisconsin county. The 31st, taken up in a district running from Dane to Boston counties. The 32d is made up of three or four companies from Grant and the remainder from the southern tier of counties, except Green and Walworth. The Madison *Journal* says:

I will thus be seen that Wisconsin has furnished during the military history of the present rebellion, 33,000 men; and adding the surplus and those who have gone into the cavalry and artillery service, 38,000 men have volunteered to take the place of 25,000 men. If one quota under a call for 300,000 men is 12,000, our quota under a call for 500,000 was 20,000 and a call for 300,000 more will call for 12,000 under all calls for troops is 49,000; so that our surplus is four. For, as we figure it, in addition to the 38,000 men made up from the 250,000 volunteers having been furnished, and men volunteered for the three years to fill our quota, has been the call on us for drafted militia months men.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that the governor has received a dispatch from the secretary of war, informing him that no one has been endeavoring for some time past, with not the most complete success, to learn definitely the number of troops, &c., furnished by the several States. The secretary of war was desired to be so to the effect that Wisconsin's quota of 58,148 volunteers called for and furnished, that her quota under the last call for 300,000 men was 11,934 from the first of which the excess of men furnished over the call will be deducted. As to the exact number thus to be credited, the figures here and at Washington differ somewhat.

The dispatch from Washington further stated that credit would be given to us on this last call, for all volunteers for the old regiments enlisting prior to the 1st of September." If the whole number needed to fill the old regiments—5 904—is furnished by volunteering, the number to be drafted will be very small. If it is not, there will be a draft for the deficiency and also for the deficiency in the call for nine months men after crediting the volunteers for the old regiments.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

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FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27, 1862—10 a. m.

The following particulars of the recent movement in the vicinity of Vicksburg and the capture by our gunboats of the rebel steamer Fairplay, and the 5,000 stand of arms alluded to in the dispatch of yesterday, came from rebel sources, and as far as it goes, may be relied upon as correct; the account dates from Jackson, Miss., August 25, and says: "The report now is that the federal fleet moved up from above Vicksburg, and after a brief assault upon one of our batteries below the raft succeeded in capturing it. The battery mounted four guns and was supplied with ammunition and 1,200 or 1,500 men to work and support it. The men were raw militia. It is said that a discharge of three or four shells from the enemy's guns served to throw the militia into a frightful panic. They fled from their position without returning the fire. The federals then took possession of the guns, and, being unable to get them aboard the transports, dragged them into the river and there left them. After an abortive attempt to reach the raft above was rendered fruitless for lack of depth of water, the five gunboats left the Yazoo River and went above again, manifesting no desire at present to meddle with Vicksburg. Our authorities ought to learn one thing by this: Raw recruits, particularly militia, will not answer for the defense of positions that are assailable. It is now expected that the federals will besiege Vicksburg until cool weather in October sets in. During the absence of the enemy, our leaders and men have not been idle. We forty or fifty thousand capture. You may rest assured that the insolent foe will be greatly surprised, should he return and again try his old position. Tomorrow is an unmitigated failure. It has been examined. Its base is fully ten feet above the water at present. By filling up such end such can effectually prevent the filling through, even at an ordinary stage of water. Thus fails the last hope of the Yankees in opening the navigation of the Mississippi River.

Gen. Van Dorn visited Vicksburg three or four days ago, but returned to this place (Jackson) yesterday evening. Gen. Breckinridge and a portion of his staff, among others Col. J. Coleman, lately telegraphic operator at Memphis, are here.

The Fort Donelson prisoners are daily expected here, unless some difficulty originating in our government confusing Pope and putting the talisman in iron cases delay.

In the rebel Congress, the Senate were on the 21st considering Sparrow's bill calling upon all persons liable to military duty to be enrolled wherever and whenever found.

Mr. Yancey presented a resolution affirming that war being waged by the United States upon the people, thus justifying each Southern citizen in attacking our forces alone or in organized bands, &c., advocated and to the cry of retaliation. It was discussed by Yancey and Wigfall. It was postponed until Monday.

In the House, thanks were tendered to Jackson, Johnston and Lee.

A bill was introduced declaring Kansas in the limes of the Confederacy.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 23d, in an article on President Lincoln's call for more troops, says:

Let our people take warning in time. Let them take it for granted that Lincoln can get all the troops wanted. Let us prepare for the emergency. It is time we were calling into the field every man in the State. Soon follows bloodshed and mutual outrage. An armed police patrols the border line, lacking nothing of standing soldiery except the capricesof largesze. Then fortresses are built on bluffs, and batteries with surly cannon guard the peace of the people from incursion and robbery. What there is of private defense and individual revenge soon passes into legislation, and we have interdiction and embargo, confiscation and sequestration. The mouth of the Mississippi is closed, and open war concludes what irritation, disturbance, and mutual encroachment began. A few years, at the outside, would find the two countries engaged in a furious war aggravated by the fact that both would have treaty stipulations with foreign powers, and Europe would be involved in the contest. Our territory might in the end become the common fighting ground for the armies of Christendom.

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RICHARD YATES, Governor.

In reply to the above letter, Quartermaster General Meigs informs the governor, by letter on the 23d of August, that this subject has engaged the attention of the quartermaster general's department, who has sent to Capt. Potter (at Chicago), chief quartermaster of the State of Illinois, the cloth to make up the uniforms for the Illinois contingent of the militia, with instructions to enter into contracts, if possible, for the making up of those clothes, with parties in the State.

The quartermaster general also writes, that he has authorized Capt. Potter to procure largely of other supplies, such as can be purchased or manufactured in the State or its neighborhood, but not to enter Eastern markets, or the Cincinnati market, and complete with the agents of the United States who are authorized to contract and purchase in those markets.

Gen. Meigs concludes by saying that any suggestion upon this matter, to aid in more equitably distributing the expenditures of the government will be gladly received by him.

Wisconsin.

The Madison *Journal* says that Gov. Salomon, Secretary Watrous and Adjutant General Gaylord, last night completely organized the recruiting officers, and the fled escaped volunteers have been enlisted to fill up thirty-three regiments the organization of which will be perfected in a few days. The organization of those from the 20th to the 25th inclusive, has been perfected. The 26th, or Sigel regiment, under Col. Jacobs, is composed of Germans from all parts of the State, the largest portion, however, from Milwaukee, and is filling. The 27th regiment of Germans from Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Washington and Ozaukee counties. The 28th is made up of about 600 men from Waukesha county, and 400 from Walworth. The 29th is filled up from Dodge, Jefferson and Dane counties. The 30th, under Col. Dill, gets its men from the Chippewa Valley region, except two companies from Wisconsin county. The 31st, taken up in a district running from Dane to Boston counties. The 32d is made up of three or four companies from Grant and the remainder from the southern tier of counties, except Green and Walworth. The Madison *Journal* says:

I will thus be seen that Wisconsin has furnished during the military history of the present rebellion, 33,000 men; and adding the surplus and those who have gone into the cavalry and artillery service, 38,000 men have volunteered to take the place of 25,000 men. If one quota under a call for 300,000 men is 12,000, our quota under a call for 500,000 was 20,000 and a call for 300,000 more will call for 12,000 under all calls for troops is 49,000; so that our surplus is four. For, as we figure it, in addition to the 38,000 men made up from the 250,000 volunteers having been furnished, and men volunteered for the three years to fill our quota, has been the call on us for drafted militia months men.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that the gov. ernor has received a dispatch from the secretary of war, informing him that no one has been endeavoring for some time past, with not the most complete success, to learn definitely the number of troops, &c., furnished by the several States. The secretary of war was desired to be so to the effect that Wisconsin's quota of 58,148 volunteers called for and furnished, that her quota under the last call for 300,000 men was 11,934 from the first of which the excess of men furnished over the call will be deducted. As to the exact number thus to be credited, the figures here and at Washington differ somewhat.

The dispatch from Washington further stated that credit would be given to us on this last call, for all volunteers for the old regiments enlisting prior to the 1st of September." If the whole number needed to fill the old regiments—5 904—is furnished by volunteering, the number to be drafted will be very small. If it is not, there will be a draft for the deficiency and also for the deficiency in the call for nine months men after crediting the volunteers for the old regiments.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

The Madison *Journal* says that Gov. Sol

Wholesale Trade.

GRAVES & LEVIN
79 LAKE STREET,
Are now offering to the Trade their large
SKIRTS
At Manufacturer's Prices.
CORSETS
At very close figures. Also, Hoop Skirts, Corset Jeans, Drills, &c., &c., at wholesale only.
Cannot be Surpassed.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 79 Lake Street.
1862. FALL TRADE. 1862.

We offer to Merchants and Dealers unusual attractions in our lines of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which we believe is second to none in variety to none in the United States.
Also, we call the attention of the Trade to the full and complete assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
A large portion of our Goods were bought early in the season at low prices, and we WILL INVITE YOU TO AN ADVANTAGE with our customers.
BARRETT, KING & CO.,
aug1 1288-1m 79 and 81 Lake street.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
And Metal Warehouse.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, &c.
Tinners Tools and Machines,
And Tinners Goods of all descriptions.
FENCE WIRE, best American manufacture.
Japanned and Pressed Tinware.
CUTLERY AND SHELF HARDWARE.
A full assortment of all goods in our line at lowest prices.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. HELMER. S. V. HELMER.

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES in CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT PAY, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually handled in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and as there is no risk we can make it to the interest of all who are desiring to close out their stocks before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
Wm. L. Ewing, 86 Lomb, No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Thomas Henriman, [Chicago.
sep18-1m

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods to be found in a first class
Dry Goods House.
Corderoys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Flapers' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span's Linen
Merino Cass, Drap D'Ete,
Kentucky Jeans, Italia Cloths
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at such prices as will satisfy the purchaser that he gets more for his money than he can elsewhere.
aug6 1288-1m

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Have just received a large lot of
DRESS GOODS
FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,
Which they are offering at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
To suit the season. Also some very styles of
SILK SACQUES AND MANTLES
Including the new VELVICE SACQUE, and the NEW FELT MANTLES. We invite a close inspection of these goods, in quality and price, knowing that we can please all who favor us with a call.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
New Styles of Parisie Laws
Only One Shilling per yard.
JACCONETS, FRENCH ORGANDIES
New goods and new prices, always in the assortment. Black Silk Twist Lace Mitts, Ladies' and Misses' Merino and Glover, Summer and Undergarments. Alexander's Kid Gloves, Summer Underwear.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS
A large lot of VELVETS now opening, comprising the newest Leaves and Lace goods of the season.
Hoop Skirts for both Ladies' and Misses', cheap.
Bridal Trail and Paris Trail,
Made of the best Watch Spring Steel and at prices now as much elsewhere be obtained.
LACE POINTS AND MANTLES
A full assortment, very cheap. Also, just opened, a large lot of the celebrated JENNY LIND COLLARS, at the same low prices as formerly. We have all kinds of
STRYKER & CO.
aug6-1m 141 Lake street.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country merchants to our extensive and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have just received from our factory in this city. Having facilities for manufacturing from our own stock, we are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers. Please call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
Spring and Summer Goods.
We offer best quality and manufacture of Kip Brogans, Calf Brogans, Calf Balmorals, Kip Balmorals, Boston and New York pebbled Brogans, Boys' and Youths' Brogans, Men's and Boys' Thick Boots, and Shoes in all the above styles.
aug6 1288-1m

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Importers and Dealers in
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.
At the lowest N. York Prices.
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Dentists.
WM. ALBAUGH,
DENTIST,
No. 69 West Randolph Street.
W. J. LAURENCE,
DENTIST,
No. 211 st. opposite Tremont House.
A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to prevent interruptions in appointments, I will be absent from my office for a short time.
DR. ALLPORT.
aug6-1m

Special Notices.

Dr. James, formerly of New York, has located in Chicago and permanently located at 83 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.
Chronic and chronic and recent diseases. Has the top standard of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals, and the citizens confirm. peruse of the Work.
Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Consultations invisible. jan18-1m

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; contains no ingredients which will cause the hair to fall off. Gray, Red or Sandy Hair is changed to a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Office No. 1 The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the side of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st., New York. [Sole 19 Broadway and 16 Bond.] jy9-y1y-1y

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 58 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. jan24-1288-1m

For the cheapest and best Hair Dye, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzes, call, go to A. CRAWALLO, 160 Lake street, Chicago. No sensitive can detect the difference between the natural color hidden by age or accident and the color imparted by my Dye. It is always the newest Paris fashion. All articles will give entire satisfaction.
Remember
No. 160 Lake street.

To the Nervous of both Sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) the receipt for the simple remedy he used. Address, with stamp, REV. JOSEPH T. SANDS, No. 59 Nassau street, Brooklyn, New York. jan24-1288-1m

CATARRH CATARRH!
H. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD,
easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand the better to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight shortness, this not avoid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease increases the discharge becomes more frequent and quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and tenacious, and they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed up. Sometimes a portion of the matter is dried or coughed up, and mixed with the saliva, and presents various colors, and to all others of the affected person. Sometimes the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak, be some of such a person, and the hearing becomes impaired, and finally deafness.
By the sales of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all of these symptoms are removed, and in a few days.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for use one month. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address H. SEELYE,
aug1-1288-1m Box 2181, Chicago, Ill.

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Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, &c. Vital Debility, Impotency, Nervousness, Diseases of the Throat and Nose, Tumors, Ulcers, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Female Complaints, Syphilis in all its stages, Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fluxes, Spasms, Fits, Deafness, Blindness, Cancers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, &c. In short, all curable diseases of long standing or recent origin, whether requiring medical or surgical skill or both. We are not a "specialist" doctor, and will undertake no case without thorough examination.
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
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Important to Females.—Dr Cheesman's Pills are the only reliable remedy ever discovered for the cure of a long and severe train of complaints, which have undermined the health and ruined the constitutions of many females, rendering them miserable and unfit for the duties of life. No matter what the cause may be, or how long standing, these Pills are the only remedy that will restore the sufferer to perfect health. They are composed of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and of whatever nature. They are the only preparation of the kind, without all nervous medicines, poisons, drugs, pain in the back, dizziness, dimness of sight, pain in the head, weakness, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
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are the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those female complaints and obstructions which have undermined millions in a premature grave. No woman can enjoy good health unless she is regular. Every one so obstruction takes place the general health be affected.
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are the most effective remedy ever known for all such complaints, and will restore the most delicate to perfect health, when all other remedies have failed. They are certainly, positively and invariably a specific for all female complaints, no matter of what nature or how long standing. Full directions, in different languages, throughout the country, giving the necessary advice of the most eminent PHYSICIANS of the age.
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DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Chronic and Female diseases, may be consulted at his Rooms, No. 7 Tremont House, Chicago, Ill., from 9th, June 9th, August 1st, and September 10th, 1862, for the treatment of Chronic and Female diseases, and will remain at the Tremont House, Chicago, Ill., from 1st August, 1862, to 1st September 1863. Patients can address him at Chicago, Ill., or Rockford, Ill., P. O. Box 1,000, Connecticut. Dr. N. S. Dodge, Rockford, Ill. Address Post Office Box 1,000, Chicago, Ill. Dr. N. S. Dodge, Rockford, Ill. Address and settlement will be done on receipt of these cost.
aug6-1y-1m

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ISAAC B. BITT & CO., attorneys for Soldiers for pensions, back pay, bounty, &c., &c., have an office at Washington, and at each State Capital of the Southwest, and can attend to business in all the departments; Subscribers Ill is collected here; Offices and clerks as well as Soldiers will find it to their interest to call on us. Soldiers now collected at the several Pension Agencies in Illinois and Iowa.
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WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF HEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law, All kinds of claims against the Government collected and Bounty obtained; Treasury Warrants promptly collected and Land Warrants bought and sold. Office 121 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Office at Clark street.
aug6 1288-1y

WILSON & MERRIAM, of the "Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office, 95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., from almost daily receipt of issued Pension Certificates, and other papers of value to soldiers and their heirs. They are the oldest War Claim Establishment in the West, and all business entrusted to them promptly, efficiently and reliably attended to, can have same by applying to them.
aug6-1288-1m

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WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF GRITTNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Building, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets. Refer to Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Ia.; Hon. A. S. Wilson, do. do.; Hon. J. F. Simmons, do. do.; Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, do. do.; Hon. J. C. Ramsey, U. S. Senate, Minn.; Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury; J. R. Jones, Esq., Chief Clerk, Washington, D. C.
aug6-1288-1m

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aug6-1288-1m

ALEXANDER SILLER,
Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 1 South Clark street, corner of Randolph. Will attend to all business entrusted to him with the United States Pay Department in the collection of Pay, Bounty and Land Warrants, with fidelity and promptness. I am enabled to procure Soldiers' Pay from Ill. regiments, and to collect Bounty and Land Warrants, Special attention paid to making no charges for services rendered, and to all others of the Ill. Regiments now collected at the several Pension Agencies in Illinois and Iowa.
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England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Bank Office of
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Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere in Europe, Continent granted. feb19 1-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
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sep20-1y

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Corporate Incorporation and doing business in the city of Chicago, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at the office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date of the Act of Incorporation, or the redemption of the same will be refused by said Auditor.
Given under my hand and seal of office, at Springfield, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1862.
GORDON SMITH, President.
R. W. WILLARD Cashier. feb19-1288-1y

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FOR SALE BY HENRY COBB.
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I have just received a large and extensive fall assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to any house in the trade.
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NO ADVANCE FEES required and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.
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LADIES
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LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Why is it superior to the "DRY POLISH?"
It needs no wetting.
It has no dust, blistering.
It produces no dirt or dust.
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It preserves them from rust.
It is not so costly as the latter.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
Sold by dealers everywhere. A liberal discount to the trade.
LEADBEATER & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, 308 Fulton street, New York.
jy26-1288-1y

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PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—I, Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby give notice and proclaim to all persons within the limits of the city of Chicago, that the keeping, selling or manufacturing of gunpowder, lucifer matches, gunpowder, or any other combustible or explosive substance, in any building, office or other place where any person shall be employed, or which may be carried or, within the limits of the city limits, or keeping or selling of the same in any of the streets, or within one hundred yards of the Chicago river, or either of its branches to the distance of one hundred yards from the same, or in any place, except in such quantities as are usual for family use, for home consumption or purposes, is dangerous to the public safety.
By the sales of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all of these symptoms are removed, and in a few days.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for use one month. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address H. SEELYE,
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aug23-1y

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No. 42 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
Particular attention given to Collections. apr8-1288-1y

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No. 4 Broad Street, New York,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
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Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
J. V. VAN VLECK. [aug14-1274-6m] H. A. TUCKER

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No. 8 Clark Street, 3 Doors above South Water
This Institution will receive for saving, sums of one dollar and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, and Poor women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time.
Accounts opened with Corporations, Societies and individuals. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.
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L. S. ALEXANDER, Cashier. apr19-1288-1y

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SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Clark street, Sherman House Building, Chicago. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and every Tuesday and Thursday, from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. Six per cent. interest paid on savings. Incorporated 1861.
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apr5 1288-1m

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WILLARD & MAXWELL,
Stock Brokers, New York,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD,
At the Board of Brokers,
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J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago,
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on England, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
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BUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITE'S HOUSE,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
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Deposits received, and advances made upon such goods or produce in store. mhh 4-1288

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable to CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Customers' Drafts.
feb5 1288-1y C. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business. Warrants, Drafts, Bills and Certificates of Deposit. Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Refer to all Banks and Bankers; State Savings Association, St. Louis, Missouri.
feb19-1y

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
L. J. GAGE Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified time, and receive money for accumulation, when left for a series of years; and receive the Treasurer's Trust Funds.
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DIRECTORS.
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F. K. Yon, W. B. Ogden, A. N. Sudley,
F. H. Cooley, Alexander Mitchell, D. Gilbert,
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Bank Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON.
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere in Europe, Continent granted. feb19 1-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND BROKERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, &c.
No. 6 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.
sep20-1y

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Corporate Incorporation and doing business in the city of Chicago, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at the office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date of the Act of Incorporation, or the redemption of the same will be refused by said Auditor.
Given under my hand and seal of office, at Springfield, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1862.
GORDON SMITH, President.
R. W. WILLARD Cashier. feb19-1288-1y

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY HENRY COBB.
Telegraph Office.
mch1-1288-1y

Hats, Caps and Furs.
NEW FIRM AT
THE OLD STAND.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Hats, Caps,
Straw Goods, and
Cap Trimmings.
I have just received a large and extensive fall assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to any house in the trade.
The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS always in Chicago.
Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND ARREARS.
NO ADVANCE FEES required and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.
To parties having LAND CLAIMS we would say we can give THE BEST INFORMATION we have in any case that arises.
Address, CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 900,
Agents in Chicago Tribune Company, 49 S. Jefferson street; Chicago Evening Journal Office, 111 Randolph street; Stark, Wilson & Co., Mason, Hollister & Wilkins, Marsh, Vanderventer & Co., Chicago.
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BRANCH HOUSE OF
The National Claim Agency
Of Harvey, Collins & Hunt, Washington, D. C.
Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.
The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.
Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND ARREARS.
NO ADVANCE FEES required and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.
To parties having LAND CLAIMS we would say we can give THE BEST INFORMATION we have in any case that arises.
Address, CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 900,
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Why is it superior to the "DRY POLISH?"
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It is not so costly as the latter.
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LEADBEATER & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, 308 Fulton street, New York.
jy26-1288-1y

Proclamation

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—I, Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby give notice and proclaim to all persons within the limits of the city of Chicago, that the keeping, selling or manufacturing of gunpowder, lucifer matches, gunpowder, or any other combustible or explosive substance, in any building, office or other place where any person shall be employed, or which may be carried or, within the limits of the city limits, or keeping or selling of the same in any of the streets, or within one hundred yards of the Chicago river, or either of its branches to the distance of one hundred yards from the same, or in any place, except in such quantities as are usual for family use, for home consumption or purposes, is dangerous to the public safety.
By the authority vested in me by Section 6 of the Act to Incorporate the City of Chicago, and by the several Acts amendatory thereof, and by the Ordinances of said City, I do hereby order and require that the several provisions of Articles 1 and 2, Chapter 38, of the Revised Ordinances, entitled "Of Gunpowder," be observed and obeyed under the penalties therein prescribed.
Further attention is called to Section 6 of said Article 2, which reads as follows:
"It shall be the duty of the Mayor, Marshal, Chief Engineer, Fire Wardens and Police Officers, or any of them, to enter any building, yard or other place where any gunpowder, lucifer matches or other explosive substance is kept or manufactured, and to remove the same, and to arrest any person who shall refuse to allow such entry to be made."
Given under my hand and the corporate seal of the City of Chicago, this 4th day of August, A. D. 1862.
FRANCIS C. SHERMAN, Mayor.
Attest: CHARLES M. WOOD, City Clerk.
aug6-1288-1m

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE REBELLION.

Curious Statements from Lieut. M. F. Maury.

How Manassas might have been Taken by Our Forces.

The London *Herald*, one of the leading organs of the secessionists in England, publishes the following remarkable letter from the trait'or Maury, addressed to Admiral du Chesbone, of the French navy, giving some curious statements of the condition of the rebels, and admitting that Manassas could have been taken by our forces had an earlier attack been made:

MY GOOD FRIEND: Your excellent letter of August last has reached me only now. Notwithstanding its long tarrying by the way, I beg you to thank you for it with all my heart, and to assure you that its kind words and generous sentiments have lost none of their force by the paper of time.

I hope you will not think me insensible to the tokens with which you tell me I would be welcomed in Europe, if, at present, I appear deaf to your assurance of their high import.

It is time that the role which, up to this time, I have been permitted to play in the great drama which my country is enacting before the world, is humble; still our cause is just; to me the blood of my children has the ring of pearl; and here I prefer to tarry, content to wait upon events, and patiently to bide my time.

It has now been but little more than a year since this war was forced upon us. We, on our part, had to commence it without an army, without a navy, and even without a governmental organization.

On the other hand the enemy, surrounded with all the appliances of war, and coming late in its organization, was egged his legions for the battle and rejoiced in his strength.

We found ourselves purely an agricultural people, cut off from the world and suddenly thrown upon our own resources, while menaced by all the appliances that the sovereign of Europe could supply, or that commerce could furnish. Not withstanding this, our people bravely resolved to withdraw from all political association with the North, and to accept the consequences, be they what they might.

HOW SECESSION HAPPENED.

There was no haste, coercion, or intimidation about this move. It never was the popular will more fairly expressed than when the Southern people uttered their voice for secession.

Our enemies have sought to make the impression abroad that the revolt was the case, that this so-called rebellion was hatched by a faction, and is led by a few politicians. Nothing can be more untrue. The people in the disputed States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri freely and fairly voted for Southern rights candidates, who all cast their lot with the North or the South. Neither can it be supposed that intervention would recognize any dismemberment of present states.

With us this is not a war of conquest, but a War for a principle which is dear to every French heart—the principle by which your ancestors sits upon his great throne—the right of every people to be governed in their own way.

The strong arm of mighty nations may force a peace upon some other basis, but any such peace will prove a hollow truce.

There has, permit me to say, been already at least one error committed by France and England in this war. When these differences first arose in Europe we viewed them through Northern media. This was natural enough, perhaps, for all Europe depended upon Northern statements for information concerning us. I have been told that 2,000 lies were sent out, but not until France and England had committed themselves to a blockade that was against all rule. The effect of this blockade upon our industry is likely to prove lasting, and certain classes in France and England may yet find cause to rue it, even if ministers do not.

You can well conceive that the blockade affords most effective encouragement to home manufactures in the South. The cotton of the people have by it been diverted into new channels of industry, and manufactories and establishments are rapidly springing up on all hands.

So that when France and England decided to respect Lincoln's paper blockade, they unwittingly, perhaps, entered upon a course of play when are rapidly converting us into a manufacturing as well as an agricultural people. The moment we have the advantage of just have cause to launch a policy which cannot fail to call into existence many rival establishments for our own, and which would not have found existence but for the course which the two governments thought proper to pursue.

RECONSTRUCTION IMP

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The silence of three days, which has been disturbed only by horrible rumors like that which we copy to-day from the New York Tribune, or by evenly balanced statements in the shape of despatches, is broken by the announcement that a battle was fought on Monday two miles north of Fairfax C. H. in which General Kearney and Stevens were killed—the rebels under Jackson being driven a mile from the field after a fierce engagement. The news is brought down to three o'clock yesterday morning. This fight purports to have been made by a portion only of Pope's army.

The latest previous intelligence is of quite a different character, stating that there had been no fighting since Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and that our army had moved from Centreville into a strong line of battle in front of Fairfax, six miles nearer to Washington, but not exploded. There is evidently much perturbation in Washington, for all the department clerks and persons employed in the public buildings, have been ordered to enroll themselves in companies for the defense of the capital, under Gen. Wadsworth. Gen. McClellan has been placed in command of the fortifications around Washington.

From Cincinnati it is reported that the rebels are only thirty-nine miles distant from that city and are marching against it 30,000 strong. The citizens are working *en masse* on the fortifications on the Kentucky side of the river. The excitement in Louisville is equally great. It is perfectly amusing that such a condition of things should exist, with the great and unexpectable western army lying idle in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

This is seemingly a dark day for the Union, but it is no time for discouragement or despair. The mighty North has hardly begun to put forth her energies, and perhaps these dangers and reverses are necessary to make us understand the character of the contest, and induce us at last to fight in deadly earnest.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The whole country, despite the horrible war that is upon it, is pushing forward the Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad, now in session in this city. The interests at stake are so vast, and far reaching upon the destinies and the welfare of the nation, and in fact, of the commercial civilization of the world, that we trust it should fall into the hands of speculators who would commence it only to retain the Government by leaving it half finished, and sure to be a bankrupt in the end. Such a road would be a failure. What we want is a road which will be built in the most permanent manner, and upon the most judicious principles, therefore, to aid that the action of the commissioners in deciding Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, President, H. T. Hoxie, Secretary, and Thos. W. Olcott, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., Treasurer, shows considerable wisdom in the selection of officers could possibly have been made. The country will at once have confidence in the enterprise, knowing that time for at least the next twelve years, those high character is a sufficient guarantee that all that integrity, diligence and energy can accomplish to give the organization the right direction, will be done. The only chance which the rebels have to capture Washington is by the storm, and that they will hardly be allowed to do. The confidence which the capitalists of the country will feel in the organization will be literally that deposed to stand aside, well assured that all more speculators will be able to build the road, and a better selection of men could not be